

ALARMED BY THE PLAGUE

Medical Authorities Fear It May Enter This Country

Stringent Orders Issued for the Inspection of Vessels Arriving at San Francisco From the East—More Deaths in Honolulu—The Situation in Manila—Recent Reports.

War Department officials are worried over the reports of the spread of the plague at Honolulu, and orders were today sent to the Government health officers at Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and all other ports on the Pacific coast to redouble their efforts to prevent the introduction of the disease into this country by the ships coming into port from the infected city.

The State Department has received the following cablegram from Consul Agent Haywood at Honolulu:

"Eight new deaths from bubonic plague since last report. Quarantine strictly enforced."

The last cablegram referred to was dated Honolulu, December 26, and reached the State Department January 3.

Press despatches state that eighteen deaths from the plague have occurred at Honolulu up to January 5. All the infected houses have been burned and the greatest precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The death of Ethel Johnson, a fourteen-year-old girl at Honolulu reported a few days ago, has caused some uneasiness as it is the first death of an American from the plague, that has been reported.

Few ships are touching at Honolulu, and passengers from the East bound for Honolulu are being brought to San Francisco where they are quarantined at the expense of the transportation companies until they can be sent to Honolulu.

Surgeon General Wyman has also received reports of the presence of the plague at Rio de Janeiro, where one death occurred yesterday, and another coming from that port to this country will be placed in quarantine, and every effort taken to prevent the disease being brought here by the ships along the Atlantic coast.

General Ludington, Quartermaster General, has issued strict orders to all transports to avoid Honolulu, or to have any contagious disease on board touching at that port. All animal transports now stop at Hilo, one of the Hawaiian Islands, 150 miles from Honolulu, while the transports carrying supplies to Manila stop at Nagasaki, Japan, for coal.

Surgeon General Sierberg said today that he had received on recent advices from Honolulu and Manila, and that orders had been sent several days ago to the army surgeons at those places to report progress of plague, and to enforce a strict quarantine keeping all troops away from the infected districts.

LELAIN IN THE FUNK CASE.

Argument on the Motion for a New Trial Postponed.

The argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of Frank W. Funk, who was some weeks ago convicted of the murder of William H. Brooks, which was to have taken place today before Justice Cole, has been postponed until some day next week. The delay in hearing the motion is due to several causes.

After fixing today as the time for the argument it was remembered that Justice Cole would be engaged in Orphans' Court, and also in conducting proceedings in the case of the late Mrs. Brooks, which was to be argued later in the day. It was agreed between counsel that the hearing should go over until tomorrow. Yesterday it was learned that Alexander Wolf of the counsel for the defense, had a special engagement, as counsel for Captain Shutelet, before the military court at the navy yard, and could not be present tomorrow.

In addition to this District Attorney Anderson, who will appear for the Government, has been ill at his home for the last few days with a severe attack of tonsillitis, and would have been impossible for him to be in court.

A TYPHOON'S TERRIBLE TRAIL.

Japanese Villages Destroyed and Vessels Wrecked on the Coast.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Jan. 12.—Among the advices brought by the steamer Empress of Japan, which arrived in Vancouver in the afternoon, is an account of a terrible typhoon which swept over the coast of Japan in the northern part of the week. The typhoon, which was accompanied by a loss of life, property, and shipping was enormous.

The fury of the storm did not abate until a number of vessels and the shore were damaged or lost. To make matters worse, a series of tidal waves drove the shipping toward land, and many houses near the water were destroyed.

Out of forty heavy-laden junks anchored off Osaka, thirty-five went to the bottom, and 169 of the crews were drowned. The fury of the typhoon was so terrificly tempestuousness of the waves were shown by the fact that vessels were lifted wholly an deposited high and dry 100 yards from the water's edge, and in some cases a mile to a mile inland, in many sections, villages were leveled to the ground. The total loss is estimated at about 700.

EXPORTS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

A Slight Decrease in the Four Leading Products.

The Bureau of Statistics has issued its December statement of the exports of the country in breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oils, giving the total figures of these principal export products for the year 1899. It is shown that the exports have fallen off somewhat from those of 1898, but that they are much larger than in any previous year. The cause of the decrease is due to a decrease of nearly \$50,000,000 in broad stuffs and a decrease of about \$40,000,000 in cotton.

The total exports in the four groups were \$712,461,925. The total in 1898 were \$789,905,163, and the total in 1897, were \$892,610,747.

The exports of breadstuffs for the past year were \$259,427,283, compared with \$208,757,262 in 1898, and \$242,802,550 in 1897. Cattle and hogs made a total of \$28,326,642, compared with \$22,900,966 in 1898, and \$28,735,912 in 1897. Other provisions made a total of \$168,203,325, compared with \$162,947,861 in 1898, and \$139,490,117 in 1897.

The exports of cotton for the year were \$191,061,516, compared with \$232,437,865, and \$212,523,620 in the two previous years. Mineral oil exports show an increase, the total value for 1899 being \$44,922,449, as compared with \$52,551,048, and \$50,057,547 in the two previous years.

After the Fertilizer Trust.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 12.—Following the organization of farmers against the Fertilizer Trust, a bill has been introduced in the legislature requiring the attorney general to investigate the methods of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, which has absorbed nearly all the fertilizer factories in this State, to see if it has violated the anti-trust law, and, if so, to annul its charter.

**MEN AND WOMEN** Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition, beauty, vigor, and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. For the greatest relief, use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the great kidney remedy. At druggists. Sample bottle by mail free. Also pamphlet. Address Dr. E. C. Kitchin & Co., Birmingham, N. Y.

GENERAL MILES PROTESTS.

He Makes Complaint of Interference With His Orders.

General Miles has complained to Secretary Root of the failure of the Adjutant General's Office to forward certain official communications to the Secretary of War. There have been, it is said, a number of instances of important recommendations which have been shelved, and which only reached Mr. Root after personal enquiry as to their fate.

General Miles has also called the Secretary's attention to interference with certain orders issued by himself. The incident relates to Captain Van Dusen, of the artillery, who was assigned by General Miles to proceed to Europe and inspect the manufacture of certain mountain guns at the Maxim works. When the officers reached Washington on some official errand in connection with his new duties he found he had been ordered to San Francisco to take charge of some guns. These weapons he was to take to Manila and turn them over to the senior artillery officer there.

The original order contemplated Captain Van Dusen taking the Maxim guns via Suez to the Philippines, where it was believed by General Miles they would be of great service in the peculiar conditions prevailing there. The timely discovery change in the orders, made without the sanction or knowledge of General Miles, led to the revocation of Captain Van Dusen's orders.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Joseph Bishop a Witness Before It on Labor Matters.

Joseph Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, Secretary of the State Board of Arbitration of Ohio, appeared as the principal witness before the Industrial Commission today. His testimony treated mainly of general labor topics.

Being questioned by Commissioner Farquhar Mr. Bishop stated that the Board of Arbitration of Ohio is composed of three members; one an employer, the second an employee, and the third, who must be a member of some recognized labor organization, is selected by the former two. In case of failure to select the third member within thirty days the governor of the State has the right to nominate and select him.

Questioned as regards the work performed by the board and results obtained, Mr. Bishop referred to the great coal-miners' strike which took place in the year 1895.

This strike, he said, was settled through the board, probably and within a short period, with the result of an advance in the wages of the strikers.

Mr. Bishop then related the circumstances as connected with the first and second street railway strikes in Cleveland, which would also have been settled peacefully and to the satisfaction of all concerned, while the transports carrying supplies to Manila stop at Nagasaki, Japan, for coal.

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MORE DISTRICT FUNDS.

Commissioner Beach Seeks Them in the Deficiency Bill.

Capt. Lansing H. Beach, Engineer-Commissioner of the District, recommended to his associates today that the following items be included in the Emergency Deficiency bill.

To be added to the existing appropriation for the construction of an eight-room school building in northeast Washington, \$10,000. To rebuild the Lovejoy school, \$8,000. To be added to the existing appropriation for the construction of an eight-room school building in southeast Washington, \$7,000.

For a manual training school for the first eight divisions, \$29,000. For house lot and furniture for a truck company, to be located in the northern part of West Washington, \$6,000. For house, lot, and furniture for a truck company on Columbia Heights, \$7,000.

For house lot and furniture for a chemical engine company in Tenleytown, \$7,000; for an eight-room school building in Hillside, \$6,000.

The last four items are to be added to appropriations already made for the purposes named as the amounts originally received are insufficient to build the various structures in accordance with the provisions of the act making the appropriations. The recommendations of the Engineer-Commissioner were accompanied by a table which was prepared by the Inspector of Buildings which shows the manner in which the money originally appropriated to the District, and the amount of the deficiency.

A LOTTERY SWINDLE EXPOSED.

A Large Sale of a Defunct Concern's Tickets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Senator Emilio Joubert, consul general of the Dominican Republic in this city, received a letter yesterday from the Secretary of State at Santo Domingo, exposing a swindle which has been in operation in this and various other cities of the United States, Cuba, and Porto Rico for the past two or three months.

The letter says that a gang of swindlers have flooded these places with tickets on the Dominican lottery which ceased to exist six months ago. It is believed that \$200,000 has been taken from persons anxious to win a fortune.

The Dominican Government was first made aware of the swindle through a drawing from Cuba calling for a ticket on December 19. Senator Joubert is instituting a suit against the swindlers and will place the matter in the hands of the authorities at Washington.

TURNED OVER TO CHICAGO.

Water Power for Lighting and Power Plants Obtained.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Water power sufficient to operate the city pumping station and the municipal lighting plants will be turned over by the sanitary board to the city of Chicago as a result of the joint conference yesterday between the committee of the city council and the drainage board.

By the terms of the agreement all the water power privileges generated at Lockport by the operation of the drainage canal will be transferred to the city at the rate of \$1 annually per horsepower for a term of seventy-five years.

The new edifice was completed this week, at the corner of North Carolina Avenue and Fourth Street southeast. The style is Gothic, and the building presents a very handsome appearance. The cost was met by wealthy Baptist Dunkards in Pennsylvania, who are absorbed in the fertilizer factories in this State, to see if it has violated the anti-trust law, and, if so, to annul its charter.

A NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Dunkards' Edifice to Be Dedicated Tomorrow.

The dedication of the new German Baptist Brethren Church, the faith known as Dunkards, will take place tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

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A SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

Trouble Between Labor Organizations Drawing to a Close.

A Bitter Warfare Carried on Between Knights of the District and the General Officers—A Problem Affecting Final Adjustment of Differences—History of the Case.

The bitter warfare which has been carried on between the Knights of Labor of the District and the general officers of the order, it is said, is drawing to a close. Both sides, it is stated, have had enough of quarrelling and suffered sufficiently from the present situation.

Over eighteen months ago the local members of the order of the Knights of Labor, through their representatives in District Assembly, No. 66, their central body, were virtually expelled, by order of the general executive board of the order. As soon as this was done the local Knights of Labor applied to the Supreme Court of the District for an injunction to restrain the general body from revoking the charter of District Assembly, No. 66.

The court granted a temporary injunction, enjoining further action by the general executive board of the order, and other proceedings in the matter hung fire until about a month ago, after an exhaustive investigation, Justice Barnard vacated or rescinded the temporary injunction granted in August, 1898.

While proceedings were pending before the local courts, however, the local Knights of Labor took an appeal from the order of the general executive board, expelling them from the general assembly of the Knights in annual session. This body affirmed the action of the executive board, and the delegate from District Assembly, No. 66, to the annual convention was refused admission.

Since that time there have been many changes, both in the government of the local Knights and the general order. Last spring the local body resolved itself into an independent organization, and the Supreme power, in the District of Columbia, the officers which were in control of the organization at the time the trouble originated were re-elected to the year and a new set chosen. It is stated that the new master workman is very conservative. While these changes had been taking place among the local Knights chances also took place in the general order. General Master Workman Hicks was succeeded at the last general assembly by Master Workman Parsons, and in said assembly the personnel of the general executive board of the order was also entirely changed. It is also stated that the new board is making strong efforts to extend the power and usefulness of the order and is beginning to endeavor to adjust all differences, between contending factions and renew friendly relations between assemblies and the general order.

In this connection it was stated by a prominent member of District Assembly No. 66, that a meeting of the general executive board would be held in this city in the near future, and there is every reason to believe, he said, that the differences between the local assembly and the board would be amicably adjusted.

The adjustment of the differences between District Assembly and the general order, will, however, present another problem which may have to be solved before the matter is finally closed. The charter of Assembly No. 66 was revoked in 1898, the executive board ordered John W. Hayes, general secretary-treasurer, to organize another central body, composed of those organizations which decided to sever their connection with the order and remain loyal to the original assembly. His friends say that this was done in order to give effect to the old organization is taken back into the order? It is also a question if the local assembly can reinstate the expelled members of the order, expelled by the general order in annual convention. However this may be, it is believed that if the differences between District Assembly No. 66 and the general order are amicably settled there will be no trouble, so far as their reinstatement into full membership is concerned.

THE CRANBERRY INDUSTRY.

Data to Be Collected by the Census Bureau.

Although cranberry growing is an old industry, no comprehensive statistics concerning it have ever been collected by the Federal Government. There are 1,250 persons engaged in cranberry culture on a more or less extensive scale in the four States of New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

As their crop was completely harvested before the end of October, the Census Office has determined to attempt to collect data concerning this industry by mail, and to have the returns fully tabulated and ready for publication under the general Census work is commenced.

This will considerably reduce the labor of the office after enumeration, and also furnish material for a bulletin concerning cranberry culture while the statistics are fresh. The Director feels, however, that the success of this effort is largely dependent upon the cooperation of cranberry growers which he expects to receive.

BIRKENMEYER MAY RECOVER.

Surgeons to Operate on the Would-Be Suicide.

The condition of Policeman Joseph K. Birkenmeyer, who attempted suicide by shooting himself at the home of Mrs. Sophia Koch, 907 Eleventh Street, yesterday morning, was this afternoon reported to be slightly improved. The physicians at the Emergency Hospital say that unless unfavorable symptoms develop the man will be operated on this evening. They express the opinion that Birkenmeyer has a fair chance for recovery.

Should Birkenmeyer recover it is hardly probable that he will continue as a policeman. Major Sylvester has as yet taken no action in his matter, but the "Book's Oracle" says he did not believe the mushrooms were nutritious. Dr. Jonathan Pereira in his "Treatise on Food and Diet," published in 1857, says: "Mushrooms are the result of digestion, and on certain constitutions act injuriously. Invalids, dyspeptics, and those with delicate stomachs should avoid them." In avoiding the use of this doubtful order of foods. Other writers have expressed similar opinions, not, however, based on experimental proof, and therefore not absolutely reliable.

ALTGELD MAKES A SPEECH.

The Ownership of Railroads by the Government Advocated.

HURON, S. Dak., Jan. 12.—Former Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, addressed a large crowd here last night in behalf of a Fusion party. He declared that Western bankers were the shortest-sighted men in existence, because they favored the gold standard and that the nation is dominated by English capital.

He said he had heard of prosperity abounding everywhere, but failed to see it. He advocated Government ownership of the telegraph, the telephone, and the railroads as the only means for the annihilation of the trusts. He believed the American people would solve the trust problem through the medium of the party led by "that wise patriot, William J. Bryan."

THE BRIDEGROOM FLEES.

A Disappointed Fiancee Causes the Arrest of Johnson Hicks.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 12.—Young Johnson Hicks and Lillie Gerson, of Luzerne borough, were engaged to be married. The day for the wedding was set, and the clergyman who was to perform the ceremony engaged.

On the morning of the day appointed for the marriage Hicks visited the home of his fiancée. The best man made his appearance, and the bridegroom retired for the purpose of getting his wedding clothes. The bride also went to her room to put on her wedding gown.

A half hour later all were ready except the bridegroom. He was gone—no one knew where. The invited guests had by this time arrived, and, after waiting an hour or more, began to surmise that something was wrong.

A search was organized for the missing man. The whole town was searched, but no trace of him could be found. The wedding guests then left.

The other day Miss Gerson received a letter from her overcomer by a sudden impulse and had left for another town. A detective was sent after him, and he was brought back here.

His sweetheart was very bitter against him and concluded to prosecute him. She brought suit for breach of promise, and Hicks was put under bail for trial at court.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

A Statement Prepared by the Comptroller of the Currency.

The Comptroller of the Currency has prepared a statement showing the condition of all the national banks of the country at the close of business on December 2, 1899. The total resources and liabilities of the banks are given as \$4,475,345,723. Among the resources are the following: Loans and discounts, \$2,479,819,494; United States bonds to secure circulation, \$234,405,160; national bank notes, \$198,611,969; due from approved reserve agents, \$345,586,647.

The principal liabilities are: Capital stock paid in, \$1,235,355,357; surplus, \$279,367,691; undivided profits, \$112,658,873; dividend deposits, \$2,380,610,561. The average reserve held by the banks was 27.15 per cent.

REPORTING THE AFFLICTED.

Operations of the Medical Inspectors at New York for December.

The Commissioner of Immigration has made public a report from the medical examiners at the port of New York regarding the deportation of persons afflicted with certain contagious diseases. During the month of December, 1899, no less than 24 cases of trachoma were discovered among immigrants seeking to land. Of these 21 were deported, 1 was admitted, 2 escaped, and 2 are still under observation.

Trachoma is described in the report as a contagious disease affecting the eyes. The cases reported were reported, both of which were depose of Favus is a contagious disease of the scalp.

CLOSED FOR A REVIVAL.

Kalamazoo's Business Suspended During a Religious Meeting.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 12.—A religious revival is being held here under the direction of Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, of New York. This afternoon a mass meeting was to be held, and every place of business in the city, including saloons, will be closed.

The business house displays the following notice: "This place of business will be closed Friday afternoon, January 12, on account of union evangelistic services."

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MUSHROOMS AS FOOD.

German Chemists Think They Should Be Classed With Meat.

A great deal has been said concerning the immense amount of valuable food which is being going to waste in the shape of edible fungi. We are told that in many parts of the world these articles form the staple articles of diet of the inhabitants. Our attention has been called to the natives of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, who are said to be of gigantic stature, and to exist principally on vegetable food, and to certain African tribes who use mushrooms so highly that one of them the Polyporus sacris is worshipped as a god. Chemists have assured us that mushrooms belong to the same class as the vegetable kingdom, seeing that they possess a larger percentage of nitrogen than any other class of vegetable life. They are, we are told, especially rich in protein in composition, as much so pound for pound, as butchers' meat.

Two German chemists, Rolbrausch and Ziegel, stated some years ago, as a result of chemical investigations, that mushrooms deserve to be placed with meat as sources of nitrogenous nutriment. One man in Thuringia is said to have lived upon nothing but mushrooms for thirty years, and to have died a centenarian. Comparison has even been made between mushrooms and other articles of food to the detriment of the latter. This chemical analysis has shown mushrooms to contain from 29 to 35 per cent of protein, while bread only contains 8 per cent, oatmeal 10 per cent, potatoes 12 per cent, and barley meal 6 per cent of protein. Against this, however, we have the opinion of a Dr. Kitchener, who in 1857 stated in a publication "Book's Oracle" that he did not believe the mushrooms were nutritious. Dr. Jonathan Pereira in his "Treatise on Food and Diet," published in 1857, says: "Mushrooms are the result of digestion, and on certain constitutions act injuriously. Invalids, dyspeptics, and those with delicate stomachs should avoid them." In avoiding the use of this doubtful order of foods. Other writers have expressed similar opinions, not, however, based on experimental proof, and therefore not absolutely reliable.

HEALTHY. SHEA—Solely, at Lay Hill, Md., MICHAEL, beloved husband of Mary Shea, and son of Catherine and late Daniel Shea, aged forty-nine years.

General from his mother's residence, Saturday, at 10 a. m., 1143 Eighteenth Street northwest. Relatives and friends invited.

LOVELL—On Thursday, January 11, 1900, at 1044 Massachusetts Avenue northwest, ANNA J. wife of W. H. Lovell.

Successor, Mrs. and Gouverneur, N. Y., papers please copy.

DOUGLASS—On Wednesday, January 10, 1900, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. MARY CARVER DOUGLASS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Carver.

LOVELL—On Friday, January 12, at 2 p. m., at 1431 L Street northwest. Interment private. Jan. 12.

THE COMMERCE OF CHINA

An Official Report Showing the Imports and Exports.

The Condition of External Trade an Index to the National Resources. A Large Income Derived From Expenditures by Foreign Vessels for Supplies—Comparative Statistics.

The latest official report upon the foreign commerce of China, showing imports and exports by countries, and articles, and the growth of commerce during a term of years, which has been received by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, presents much information especially interesting to the public at the present moment.

It shows that the imports into China, which in 1888 were 64,543,606 halikwan taels, in 1878, 72,188,000, and in 1888, 126,827,000 taels; while the exports from China, which in 1888 were 61,826,900 halikwan taels, in 1878, 67,172,000, and in 1888, 92,401,600, were in 1898, 159,037,000 halikwan taels. The imports from the United States, which in 1888 were 742,900 halikwan taels, had grown to 2,252,900 in 1878, 2,146,600 in 1888, and 17,162,312 in 1898, while the exports to the United States, which in 1888 were 6,591,500 halikwan taels, were in 1878, 6,576,900, in 1888, 8,962,000, and in 1898, 11,987,300 halikwan taels.

Discussing the foreign trade of China, the report says: "So abundant foreign capital has been lately invested in China that the condition of the external trade of the country, as an index to the national resources, is a matter of certain anxiety. It is observed that in every year the value of the imports has exceeded that of exports, and for the period 1888-98 the excess of imports over exports is 457,479 halikwan taels, an annual average of about 34,600,000 taels.

These figures have given rise in some quarters to the strange belief that China is being gradually drained of silver to pay for the balance, and it has even been gravely stated that the country is approaching bankruptcy. It is pointed out that China has not only to pay for her imports, but has also to find funds to meet remittances abroad for the service of loans, for the purchase of foreign securities, and for the support of legations, etc. The depressing picture thus presented to the imagination has a tendency to destroy credit, and prevent the necessary investments in China's securities, and it may be well to show that as far as can be ascertained, the position is one that need cause no anxiety.

It must be explained that the figures of imports and exports represent the value of goods on the Chinese market; that is to say, in the case of imports, the value after they have paid duty to the Government, and a profit to the Chinese buyer; and in the case of exports, the value on the market before they have been sold to the foreign buyer and paid duty. The figures for 1898 reduced to the value of imports at the moment of landing, and the value of the exports at the moment of shipment, the moment when they may be fairly struck, show, instead of an excess of imports amounting to 50,542,000 halikwan taels, an excess of only 7,321,000 taels.

We must also take into account the value of gold exported (gold in China being simply a commodity) amounting to 7,703,843 halikwan taels, and the value of the tea sent to Siberia and Russia via the Hsiao River, valued at 1,372,000 taels, and thus we have an excess of exports over imports of 1,744,788 halikwan taels. Further it must be remembered that the figures which come under the heading of "merchandise" do not represent the whole of China's foreign trade.

"There is a junk traffic to Korea and the south seas, which have no statistics, but which is certainly profitable, and a considerable trade with Mongolia and Tibet. The large income derived from the expenditure of foreign vessels for provisions and other necessities must not be forgotten, and the sums which are remitted or brought back by emigrants probably reach a total which would be surprising were figures available. It has, however, been stated apparently upon good authority, that the remittances from California alone amount to ten or twelve millions of gold dollars annually.

In the absence of definite information the above considerations can only be put forward as presumptive evidence that the nation is well able to pay its way, but the proof is to be found in the fact that the government remittances to Europe for the service of loans, amounting during 1898 to nearly 15,000,000 taels, are made through the banks by the medium of bills of exchange against exports. So far from silver being exported abroad, there was a net import during the year of 772,925 halikwan taels, and information from all parts of the country points to no scarcity of silver, while the general course of silver prices indicates that the value of the metal is being steadily advanced.

China meets the whole of her obligations without any depletion of her currency, and that the Chinese buy 50 imports except such as can be obtained in exchange for exports. No doubt the government is hard pressed for funds, but the country grows wealthier every day.

The following table taken from the official reports of the Chinese Government shows the total imports into China and the amount from the United States at decennial periods since 1858, stated in halikwan taels, the value of the taels being in 1868 \$1.55; in 1878, \$1.57; in 1888, \$1.15, and in 1898 \$1.49.

Table with columns: Year, Total Imps., Imps. from U.S., Pct. from U.S.

The immediate cause of this unexpected action was said to be his acceptance of Mayor Maybury's invitation to box for the benefit of the city's sick and convalescents, and the show was declared off. His friends say the real reason for his dismissal was his insistence upon being paid his niggardly salary, which had been reduced to 10 cents a week, and promised.

Axtell's fight cost him a house to live in, his position as a pastor, and finally his life. He is now in a hospital, and his friends are doing their best to get him down, however. He thinks there is every reason to believe that he will be able to give him a chance to earn a honest living. He is a deliverer of a series of lectures on psychology at Battle Creek.